

Domestic Discord

quently tried for her murder, found guilty, and sentenced for a life term in the penitentiary. He is now serving out

rant & Jopling. A representative of the Evening News visited him upon his invitation, and obtained from him his version of the whole affair, as follows: "My name is A. G. Inman,

of age, was married and have four children. I am imprisoned for life, having been found guilty in June, 1883, of killing my wife. The evidence against me was entirely circumstantial, and I maintained no side of the case. The circumstances of my wife's death are these: I had some business down in the woods where I was having rails cut. My wife accompanied me on horseback, as she was an expert rider. She was riding a Spanish bred bay and black pine burs fell from a tree, striking her animal on the back, which then made him give a sudden start, throwing my wife from the saddle with her foot caught in the stirrup and her body hanging. The horse dashed through the brush, and she fell on her head, receiving a blow, which loosened her from the stirrup, and she fell to the ground. I ran to her, picked her up and she spoke to me; she then became faint, when I placed my coat under her head and ran for a doctor and other assistance. She died in about half an hour. I was one of her burts showed her hand mangled, one of her burts, her right eye knocked out, arm hurt, her right eye knocked out, arm hurt,

The Evening News then asked Inman why he should be suspected of her death? and Inman continued:

by \$10,000 worth, and also held a life insurance policy on herself and I held one on my mother. Besides I had over a thousand dollars in cash in my trunk and notes against citizens. I was thus persecuted by some of my relations and other parties, to get possession of this money. They can go out against me a writ of lunacy, and tried to get me to acknowledge the killing, so as to get me in the asylum, that they might divide my property. They worked up such a prejudice against me that I had no showing whatever before the court which tried me, and even in my defense I was so intimidated that I did not dare to call any witnesses.

"Yes," replied Zerkow, "but the influence exerted by my relatives created such a feeling against me, as I have already said, that this

prejudice seemed to be shared by my attorneys, and the only plea made by them was for mercy in my behalf. I am entirely innocent of the charge, and I could have a hearing by an impartial tribunal and before an unprejudiced jury, I am confident of an acquittal. Under the circumstances of the trial I had no chance to make a defense; besides, being charged with lunacy, drove me to despair. I knew that I would be found guilty of either charge, and I preferred my present life, save

"I have drawn up a statement," said Inman.

and have asked my lawyers to have it presented, but they require money in advance to take my case, and as I have none now, I still remain at the mercy of these relatives, who have despoiled me of all my property, and have divided it out, I still have hope, and expect to get the facts before the governor and be pardoned, and then I'll make them disgorge every cent."

The interview lasted nearly an hour, when Captain Starnes told the gentleman in stripes he had but ten minutes for dinner, and the conversation then ceased. We know nothing about the facts of the case, but if there is any foundation for the statement of Inman, the

Georgians Marry in Texas.
PITTSBURG, Texas, February 19.—[Special.] Judge M. L. Morris and Mrs. Lula W. Jones were married here at the bride's father's, Mr. W. H. Wakefield. Mr. M. L. Morris was born

in Henry county, Georgia, and was graduated at the University of Georgia in 1876, and has many relatives and friends in that state. Mrs. Jones was born at Fort Gaines, Georgia. After the war she moved to New York city with her parents, and four years ago came here to live.

DEATHS IN GEORGIA.

ATHENS, Ga., February 19.—[Special].—Mrs. Richardson, of Watkinsville, mother of Dr. Richardson, of Atlanta, died yesterday morning.

Two Bright Women.

"Passing a bank the other day on Broadway," says a writer in the New York Mail and Express, "I saw Ella Wheeler Wilcox, author of the 'Poems of Passion,' going in with a check-book. That reminded me what a man from the west said about her excellent business qualities. When a poor

note was considered as good as Vanderbilt's. She went to a bank once to borrow some money, and gave her note for ninety days. When she returned to pay it promptly the banker, who knew her from her childhood, said: "We do not ask any interest from you; we are glad to accommodate Terrible the young, generous, beautiful, but

that would not be an accommodation, kind as you want to be. I may desire to borrow money again and I want to feel that I am paying the bank as good interest as a man would pay. I wish to be considered as reliable as a man in business.' He concluded by saying that her motto had been to pay in full from the start, and half her

who published her novel, "Mal Moule," told me that she was the best business literary woman or man with whom he ever had dealings. He said that she could draw up an agreement that would stand every time in law without the usual legal phraseology. In writing to her to attend to any matters he could mention five or six things, but to

thing he wanted done or else it would be neglected. Her promptness in all dealings was something marvelous. "Her novel," he said, "was a success financially and otherwise." When the poetess came out of the bank the sun shone full upon her, and I had a good chance to see how she looked. Her hair is a

is pretty, complexion fair, without freckles, and her features regular. An artist would call her face handsome and attractive. Socially she is very popular, and much sought after by the brightest intellectual circles in the east.

scalskin cloak, and walking up Broadway. She is a tall, slight, delicate girl, with large, dark, mournful eyes, and an expression at once melancholy and intellectual. Her poems are gems of promise and her stories are as weirdly beautiful as her eyes. There is a peculiar suggestiveness about her work entirely her own. Her style is dramatic and

leaves the reader room for thought. A story of hers, entitled, "The Peacock's Portiere," called forth many complimentary comments from eastern critics. Miss Curry is a young author of great promise and perseverance, and will in time win a wide recognition. Already the Petersons have accepted a novel from her pen.

ushed in a fortnight. I asked her about the novel: "The action," she said, "is dramatic and startling, and the characters mostly literary cranks. The scene is laid in New York. I predict a big sale and a very harsh criticism, with due credit for originality. What are predictions about forthcoming books but the mere speculation of lottery? Let us

Little Lotta's Age.
From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.
Few of the people who see Lotta kicking her heels and playing all the tricks of a little girl on the stage would place her age at the correct figure.

born in Nassau street, New York, November 27th, 1849. Her father, John Ashworth Crabtree, was an Englishman, and kept a book store, which he abandoned to go to California, during the gold craze of '49. Lotta has been on the stage since 1868, and she is credited with the largest pile of dollars of any woman in the profession, the greater part of

There is said to be a romance ripening between herself and her good looking leading man, Mr. Frank Carlyle, although she has hitherto kept her hand, if not her fancy, free.

Look to the Budding Booms.

Many a frost will fall 'twixt now and '88.

Harsh purgative remedies are fast giving way to the gentle action and mild effects of Carter's little liver pills. If you try them, they will certainly please you.

PENNYROYAL PILLS. SAFE, EFFECTUAL,
Pennyroyal (free), they never fail. PERBURE &
Dr. J. V. STANTON, Station "L," New York City.

A SUPERB
Flesh Producer and Tonic
HEAR THE WITNESSES
10 to 25 Pounds

A Man of Sixty-Eight Winters.
I am 68 years of age, and regard
Guinn's Pioneer a fine tonic for the
feeble. By its use my strength has
been restored and my weight in-
creased ten pounds.
A. F. G. CAMPBELL,
Cotton Gin Maker.
Macon, Ga., Feb. 18, 1886.
A Crisped Confederate Soldier.

I only weighed 128 pounds when I commenced Guinn's Pioneer, and now weigh 147 pounds, . I could hardly walk with a stick to support me, and can now walk long distances without help. Its benefit to me is beyond calculation.

D. RUFUS BOSTICK,
Cotton Buyer.

Macon, Ga.

Mr. A. H. Bramblett, Hardware Merchant of Forsyth, Ga., Writes:
It acted like a charm on my general health. I consider it a fine tonic. I weigh more than I have for 25 years. Respectfully,
A. H. BRAMBLETT,
Mr. W. F. Jones, Macon, Says:
My wife has regained her

Dr. G. W. Delbridge, of Atlanta, Ga.,
Writes of Guinn's Pioneer.
Guinn's Pioneer Blood Renewer
has been used for years with un-
precedented success. It is entirely
vegetable and does the system no

harm. It improves the appetite, digestion and blood-making, stimulating, invigorating and toning up all the functions and tissues of the system, and thus becomes the great blood renewer and health restorer.

GUINN'S
Pioneer Blood Purifier

Cures all blood and skin diseases, rheumatism, scrofula, old sores. A perfect spring medicine.
If not in your market it will be forwarded on receipt of price. Small bottles \$1; large bottles \$1.75.
Essay on blood and skin diseases mailed free.

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MACON, GA.
O. I. C.

FREE PRESCRIPTIONS. ARE TO BE FOUND IN THE "SCIENCE OF HEALTH" for the speedy cure of Nervous Debility, Loss of Manhood, Dependancy, etc. A copy of this book will be sent free, sealed. Address SCIENCE OF HEALTH, 130 W. Sixth St., Cincinnati, O.

Ladies

ing Complexion? If so, a few applications of Hagan's **MAGNOLIA BALM** will gratify you to your heart's content. It does away with Sallowness, Redness, Pimples, Blotches, and all diseases and imperfections of the skin. It overcomes the flushed appearance of heat, fatigue and excitement. It makes a lady of **THIRTY** appear but **TWENTY**; and so natural, gradual, and perfect are its effects, that it is impossible to detect its utilization.

Abi-Git 11.11.11

THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

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Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 20, 1886

Indications for the South Atlantic
States, taken at 1 o'clock a. m.:
Fair, colder weather; northerly
winds shifting in northern portion
to northerly; rising barometer. East Gulf States:
Fair, slightly colder weather; easterly generally
northerly; higher barometer.

It appears that Mr. Briggs, of Wisconsin,
still has his temper intact.

YESTERDAY ought to have been a good
day for congress. It was very windy.

As a presidential candidate, it is not going
too far to say that Uncle Edmunds is a sort
of free martin.

SENATOR VEST, of Missouri, is reported as
being seriously ill. Senator Vest was a member
of the confederate upper house.

CONGRESSMAN TOMMY REED, of Maine,
the man who appeals to the goddess of liberty,
through his nose, hopes to be president
some day.

MR. NORWOOD is not the first estimable
gentleman who has mistaken the views of a
parcel of cotton spinners and bank clerks
for public opinion.

A BREAK in passenger and freight rates
on San Francisco and points further west has
occurred, and prices are being reduced to
suit the pockets of the general run of people.

THE fact that there are few spring fairs
planned for this year is a source of regret
to all who are interested in the industry.

THE politicians are now saying that Ar-
thur is dying of dyspepsia and dejection be-
cause he helped to defeat Blaine. Probably
the politicians will never know that Arthur
is ill because his "punts" were so quick-
fitting.

AN English nobleman has distinguished
himself by assisting at a hanging. Since
the time is coming when they will have to
work for their living, it is probable that the
work of a hangman would be as near their
taste as any.

THERE is said to be great indignation
among the republican senators because the
majority refuse to take them into his confi-
dence. Mr. Edmunds should cut the Gordian
knot by moving the appointment of a pa-
rtisan committee, whose duty it shall be to
take the president out and lynch him.

THE republican senators have offered
what they call their "ultimatum" in their
controversy with the president. If they
are after the reasons of the president for
making removals they ought to say so, but
they find around the subject with as much
delicacy as a parcel of buzzards around a
sleeping horse.

IN the death of Shoshi Chunder Dutt
the literary world has sustained an irrepara-
ble loss. We cannot just now think of any par-
ticular work of Shoshi Chunder Dutt, but
we feel his greatness. If he had lived in
Georgia instead of in Bengal his fellow citi-
zens would have risen as one man and pro-
claimed him "colonel."

THE death of John R. Gough, the veteran
temperance lecturer, was not unexpected,
for he was recently stricken down in the
course of a lecture, by paralysis. He had
long been a power on the platform; and he
has always pleaded for moral suasion and not
money as the strong hand of the law. He had no
confidence in either sudden pledges or pro-
hibitory enactments. He devoted himself
to the advocacy of emancipation from strong
drink and the formation of a better charac-
ter. His temperance work will long survive
him.

THE Atlanta Postmaster's Ship.
If there is an attempt made to defeat the
confirmation of Postmaster Renfro it will
fail, and it should fail. No appointment
has ever been made in response to a larger or
more representative petition.

MR. Renfro's petition was signed by the
governor, by every member of the state gov-
ernment, by the solid supreme court, by the
mayor of Atlanta and every member of the
city government, by the superior and city
court judges, by the city and superior court
solicitor and district attorney—by the solid
board of county commissioners, and by every
county officer, by the attorney general, by
thirty-seven out of the forty-two members of
the state senate with five senators absent,
and by such a list of merchants and manu-
facturers has never been given any man be-
fore, and was presented by and indorsed by
our two United States senators.

This petition was signed deliberately and
openly. It was signed in Mr. Renfro's be-
half when there were known to be other can-
didates in the field. It was signed by the
people among whom Mr. Renfro has lived
for the past ten years. It is under these cir-
cumstances, unanswerable testimony to his
fitness and qualification, and to the popular
desire on that subject.

THE Blair Educational Bill.
The Blair bill which has been the theme
of long speeches in the senate during the
present week, is not wholly like the Blair
bill that passed the senate last year. The
new bill provides that for eight fiscal years
next after its passage there shall be annually
appropriated from the money in the treasury
the following sums, namely: The first year,
the sum of \$7,000,000; the second year, \$10,-
000,000; the third year, \$15,000,000; the
fourth year, \$13,000,000; the fifth year, \$11,-
000,000; the sixth year, \$9,000,000; the sev-
enth year, \$7,000,000; and the eighth year
\$5,000,000 to secure the benefits of common
school education to all the children of the
school age living in the United States; that
these funds are to be distributed among the
several states and territories on the basis

of illiteracy. The design of the measure is
not to establish an independent or national
system of school, but rather to aid, for the
time being, in the development and main-
tenance of the schools established by local gov-
ernment, and which must eventually be
wholly maintained by the states and terri-
tories wherein they exist. It is further pro-
vided that no greater part of the money ap-
propriated shall be paid out of any state in
any one year than the sum expended out of
its own resources or out of moneys raised
under its authority in the preceding year for
the maintenance of common schools; so that,
while the appropriation of money appropriated
is to be made among the states on the basis
of illiteracy, the actual yearly distribution
to each, after the first year, is not to
exceed the amount each state shall annually
expend out of its own resources, or out of
moneys raised under its authority for the
support and maintenance of the common
schools, exclusive of the sum expended in
the erection of school buildings.

The allotment of the first year is to be
made on the basis of illiteracy; but to secure
the allotment of the second year on this
basis a state must be prepared to show
through its chief executive officer that the
money of the previous year furnished by the
government has been applied in accordance
with the law, and that the state has ex-
pended out of its own resources during the
year, an equal or larger amount. The gov-
ernor of the state is required to file with the
secretary of war a certified statement of such
facts, together with a report as to the general
condition of the common school system of
the state. Separate schools for white and col-
ored children are permitted under the terms
of the act; but the spirit of the act looks to
the education on equal terms of the entire
scholarship population.

It is estimated that with the aid afforded
by the Blair bill the children of Georgia
would enjoy about six or seven months
schooling each year, instead of the meagre
three months they now receive. But to se-
cure this aid the school appropriation of the
state would have to be doubled. This would
be a little onerous at first, but it would be
a very poor piece of business to reject the
terms of the Blair bill, because Georgia
would, in that case, be taxed to educate illi-
terates in other states with no returning ben-
efit whatever. The people of the state should
not hesitate to live up to the terms of the
constitution, which expressly says "there
shall be a thorough system of common
schools for the education of all children of
the state in the elementary branches of an
English education." These schools are, in
the words of the constitution, to be support-
ed by taxation, so that they shall be free to
all the children of the state. The Blair bill
is far less imperative in the matter of general
public education than the provision in the
constitution that the people of Georgia almost
unanimously adopted.

THE Spring Trade.
"I am confident," says a Boston mer-
chant, "that business is gradually picking
up." Another Boston business man thinks
the indications are favorable for a large
trade this spring. This is the prevailing
opinion in New England, where wages have
recently been generally advanced, where the
mills are again busy.

In the northwest business is not active be-
cause the roads are impassable and the price
of wheat is remarkably low. There is much
interest taken in that quarter of the country
in the next crops. In some districts the
farmers are at work in the fields preparing
the soil for seeding, and if winter ships away
soon, as is anticipated, there will be large
preparations for spring wheat.

The south, like the west, is also looking
forward to the crop season. In spite of low
prices, the planters are fully as forehanded
as they have been at any time since the
war, and nothing but favorable weather is
needed to ensure large crops. The number
of failures is rapidly lessening in the south;
and in a short time everybody in the coun-
try will be in the fields, and everybody in
town will be waiting to see what the outcome
of the crops promises to be.

Railroad construction will be revived
throughout the south this year, and in
nearly every southern state new lines will
be built. The south bids fair to furnish
one-half of the construction of the country,
and some of the papers estimate that ten
thousand miles will be built this year in the
south. The locomotive works are full of
orders, and the price of steel rails is very
well maintained.

Our exports are falling off, however, and
unless there is a change in our favor very
soon, more gold will have to be sent to Eu-
rope. In the seven months ending with
January we shipped but \$62,400,000 worth
of breadstuffs, a falling off of \$25,000,000
in the three months ending with January there
was a decrease of over \$8,000,000 in the
value of dairy products exported; and in the
single month of January the exportation of
cotton was less by \$5,000,000 than in Janu-
ary 1885, while in breadstuffs the falling off
in the same month was \$8,470,000. This is
the only serious drawback in the general
trade situation; but a month's time, or the
prospect of war in the Balkans, or a fall in
prices on this side of the water, or an un-
looked for deficiency in the European
markets, may change the face of our for-
eign trade, and then the entire situation
would be promising, and a feeling of confi-
dence would spread over the country.

A Comic Opera House.
As a ready letter-writer, General Tecum-
seh takes the cake and just as many baskets
of confectionery as he can afford to carry off.
He is not a professional politician, but it is
clear from his correspondence that if he had
exercised his talents in that direction he
would today be far ahead of his brother John
as a republican statesman of the modern school.
All he needs today is about two weeks'
earnest rehearsal. For a bluff old campaigner
he has a great knack of knowing on which
side his fat belly is greased.

The general is very mad with the newspa-
pers for printing some of his old letters and
commenting on them, and he predicts that
this busy and newsy attitude of journalism
will result before long in a bloody war in
which the entire country will take sides on
a proposition to lynch all newspaper editors
and writers. This is a tribute to the editors
and writers, and the bare statement of
General Sherman's opinion shows that he
has more respect for them than he had
while ago. It is well known that he has

heretofore regarded newspaper men as
non-combatants, and the fact that he has
changed his opinion is worth noting.

He has evidently concluded that the edi-
torial guild is exceedingly ferocious, so
much so that a war of extermination would
be attended with considerable bloodshed.

As we understand it, this war is not to be
participated in by the population, but is to
be a contest between the editors who
write just enough, and the blustering gen-
erals, and colonels, and majors, who write
a great deal too much for their own peace of
mind, or for the comfort of the public. Such
a contest could have but one conclusion.

The blustering generals, colonels and ma-
jors would be driven to the wall. They
would be forced to make an unconditional
surrender. Their pens would be taken
away from them and they would be released
only on condition that they wrote no more
letters.

On what ground can General Sherman
claim that the newspapers of the country are
responsible for his remarkable letters? An-
other series of these extraordinary docu-
ments has appeared since he predicted war,
and they show beyond question that the
bluff general was just bluff enough to do a
little toadying on his own account. He
wrote to Halleck and told him that his place
could not be supplied in the west, and then
when Grant appeared on the scene he was
an ardent Grant man, and so on through the
list. Whatever man was above him, Sher-
man believed that man to be the anointed,
and the result is a very queer jumble.

Indeed, by means of his pen, General
Sherman, with all his ability, has given
himself a place by the side of the most re-
nowned heroes of comic opera.

A Lively Banquet.
Colonel Bennett Burleigh, the ex-confed-
erate officer who recently stood for parliament
in Glasgow, Scotland, as the candidate of the
liberal party, was the hero of a rather queer
adventure the other night.

It seems that Colonel Burleigh's friends
decided to entertain him at a banquet and
present him with an elegant clock, a pair of
costly statuettes, and a purse containing
\$1,500. This was all very pleasant, but one
Tagg, who had fought Burleigh during the
campaign, determined to spoil the fun. Bur-
leigh had sued Tagg for slander, and the lat-
ter had responded by bringing a similar
action. It struck Tagg that it would be a
capital idea to send the sheriff to the ban-
quet with an attachment to be levied on the
present. Unfortunately he could not keep
his scheme to himself, but unfolded it to a
few friends, who at once gave away.

The banquet was at its height when the
sheriff walked in. Flourishing a formidable
looking document, the officer went up to the
chairman and demanded the surrender of the
articles presented to Burleigh. There was a
roar of laughter all around the table, and
the chairman informed the sheriff that the
gifts had been quietly delivered to Burleigh
at his lodgings before the banquet. The
discomfiture of the officer was rendered more
complete by Burleigh, who rose from his
chair, waved his purse over his head, and
said: "I've got a good grip, and I am going
to keep the things." A burst of cheers fol-
lowed the speech, and the sheriff was
bounced out of the room to the music of "He's
a Jolly Good Fellow."

Tagg's blunder has made him the laughing
stock of the town, and the ex-confederate is
receiving congratulations on all sides.

THE Sheriffs of Texas.
The sheriffs of Texas held their seventh
annual convention at Waco, this week.

From the official reports of the proceed-
ings in the Galveston News it is apparent
that this body for intelligence, public spirit
and business capacity will compare favorably
with any convention that could be
named. These tall Texans showed that
they were familiar with the laws of their
state. They discussed the defects in their
penal code, and suggested the proper reme-
dies.

One of the best things done by the con-
vention was the organization of a relief as-
sociation for the purpose of assisting the fam-
ilies of officers who may be killed in the dis-
charge of their duty, or who may die in de-
stitute circumstances. This action of the
Texas sheriffs cannot be too highly com-
mended.

The character, intelligence and ability of
the men who are charged with the duty of
preserving the peace and executing the laws
of the state is a subject of much interest
and importance. When a state has good
sheriffs the lawlessness of the frontier is
compelled to retire before the advancing
wave of law and order.

Boys who think it a fine thing to steal a ride
in a freight car will do well to consider the
experience of a tramp named William Ruther-
ford, who recently rode in a car laden with
corn from Dayton, Ohio, to New York. Ruther-
ford went to sleep after entering the car, and
when he woke up the door was locked. He
was five days making the trip. He subsisted
by chewing corn until the last day, when his
mouth and gums became so swollen from thirst
that he could not swallow. He suffered in-
tensely from the cold; and had resigned him-
self to death when the car reached New York
and the door was opened.

When a Boston man goes into a bookstore
and sees a new novel he asks three questions:
"Does it evince culture?" "Is it true to re-
fined people?" "Is it a gentlemanly book?"
This is just what Boston is doing so little in
literature at present. She is cursed with a set
of cads who can't get above being gentlemanly
in print.

DURING the late heavy snow a family trad-
ing boat on the Mississippi was tied up at a
lonely place on the Arkansas side for the night.
The boat was occupied by the owner, a man
named Young, and his wife. Not dreaming of
danger, they retired to their cabin after sup-
per and went to sleep. About midnight they
were rudely awakened by two ruffians who
broke into the cabin. The intruders or-
dered the Youngs to leave the boat. The
frightened couple begged that they might be
allowed to dress, but this was refused, and they
went ashore barefooted in their thin night
clothes. It was dark and stormy and every path-
way was obliterated by the snow. The two wan-
dered aimlessly about suffering intense agony.
A day or two later their frozen bodies were
found. The two men who took possession of
the boat and robbed it have been captured,
and are in jail at Osceola.

We take pleasure in informing the secretive
senate that it has at last struck slack.

The rapidity with which the democratic
house is not attending to business shows that
the time has come to form new appropriation
committees, make new rules, and send Mr. Ran-
dall further to the rear.

JUST as the south is beginning to develop its
iron resources, with their attendant industries,
Morrison, the great western statesman, lifts up
his voice and remarks that iron ore shall be
imported free of duty. This is the sort of
tariff reform the free traders are after.

It is a very significant fact that, since the
fire insurance companies have withdrawn from
New Hampshire, fires in that state have de-
creased 60 per cent.

SOME of our esteemed exchanges are still very
much after the vast sums of gold will be
exported. Does this mean that those who own
the gold propose to make a present of it to the
citizens of foreign countries? If so, then the
exportation will have a damaging effect, but if
those who export the gold are to receive its
equivalent in some other commodity, then
nobody will be hurt. We are a bad people,
but we can't eat and drink gold just yet.

THE late Horatio Seymour knew the evils
of office-holding. He tried to dissuade bright
young men from accepting government posi-
tions. In reply to a youth who wrote to him
for an appointment he said:

"I am sorry you wish to get a place in one of the
state offices. I never yet made or procured an
appointment for a young man for one of the clerks-
hips which did not in the end prove to be a great
injury to him. I look back with regret to my ac-
tion in this respect. If you get a place, in a little
while you will be three years out, and you will be
in a worse condition than ever. Now is the time
to get some equipment, which will be lasting,
and in which you can become skillful, and where
you will not be dependent upon others. And
while you will give you your food and
clothing are better for a young man than any of
the places in the public departments. You may
think you want a place only for a while. I have
heard that said so often by those who have meant
what they said, and I have seen it turn out so sad-
ly. You will get a place, and you will be a good
hand and you can make yourself useful in many
ways. You will be able to take care of your
family, and when I go to Albany I shall be
glad to see you."

HENRY HYNDMAN, one of the leaders of the
recent mob in London, is said to be an able
writer, an eloquent speaker and a man of stain-
less private life. His virtues make him all
the more dangerous, because they add to his
influence. It is a singular fact that in the
bloodiest revolutions a few
good men are always thrown
to the surface, and before the trouble is over they
become violent extremists. Robespierre once re-
sented a judgeship because he was too humane
to impose the death sentence. A few years
later the heads of the nobility could not fall
fast enough to satisfy him. So with Hyndman.

In the midst of a revolution he would put his
good principles out of the way, and howl for
blood with the loudest of the mob.

THE senators say they want secret sessions
so they can slander and abuse people with im-
punity. Do they represent the dignity of the
states when engaged in this business? Our
advice to the senators is that they form them-
selves into a ten-party and abuse people after
hours.

DOWNS, the great Boston preacher, is still on
deck. He will probably be pitted against John
L. Sullivan before the season is over.

THE Alabama earthquake, heretofore briefly
reported in our telegraphic columns, turns out
to have been a big thing in its way. A special
train from Mobile says:

Yesterday last a dreadful quake living on both
banks of the Tombigbee river for forty miles in
Choctaw, Marengo and Sumter counties, Ala-
bama, was startled by a rumbling noise as of a
distant discharge of cannon, which was followed
immediately by a sharp trembling of the earth.
The earthquake lasted for a minute and a half, and
many persons who were hurriedly fled from their
houses. At Mobile, fifteen miles below Demopo-
lis, the great section of heavy iron had a foot and
then subsided, and trees were
swayed from their places. At Bay Minors, Ala.,
the sea was heavily heaved. All the
battering in Mrs. Crane's house was shaken down,
she thought the chimneys had fallen, and ran out
in her night clothes. At Rembert's landing cock-
ery was thrown from the shelves, and chairs and
cabinets were tipped from their feet. Similar phre-
nomena were noticed at Tompkins' bluff. There is
no telegraphic communication with any of the
above named places. The news came by boat.

THE telephone wires leading from the Rogers
family to certain prominent democrats should
be promptly cut.

O'DONOVAN ROSA has been badly scared by
the release of Mrs. Dudley, the woman who
shot him about a year ago. He pretends to
believe that Mrs. Dudley is in the pay of the
Rogers family, and admits that he fears
assassination.

THE Prison Press is the name of a little pa-
per edited and printed by the convicts in the
penitentiary at Waupun, Wis. A glance at
the contents of this unique journal shows that
the Wisconsin convicts possess a high degree of
intelligence, and we were about to add, mor-
ality also. The editorials are well written,
and the communications deal with live topics.
There are not many prisons in the country
where convicts would be allowed the facilities
and the time for the publication of a weekly
paper.

A GENTLEMAN connected with the Century
Magazine states that the value of war relics is
increasing, and collection hunters are now
very active. A short time ago a gentleman
paid \$200 for a single military button. He has
been ten years making up a collection, consist-
ing of a button from every company in every
regiment engaged on either side during the
war. The possessors of interesting souvenirs of
the war should not part with them unless
they can obtain good prices.

THE Philadelphia Times' account of the
prostration of John B. Gough is as follows:
"The venerable old man, who had addressed the
crowded gathering, and after making a pleasant
subject to his failure to fulfill an engagement at
the house of the late John B. Gough, when he
subject to great warmth. His earnest exhorta-
tions, added to the lack of sufficient
ventilation, soon led to the speaker,
while he mopped large beads of perspiration
from his forehead. He had been speaking about
forty minutes when he became more and more
reference to the poisonous effects of alcohol. In
dramatic manner the movements of an imaginary serpent around
his arm, when his head suddenly dropped and he
fell back. His arms were thrown wildly in the
air. The audience at first believed that he was
about to describe the antics of a drunken man
when he fell prostrate to the floor of the pulpit."

TO REDUCE the duties on sugar, as proposed
by Mr. Morrison, would be to cut off the re-
venue to the extent of at least \$10,000,000, with
no corresponding benefits. And yet Mr. Mor-
rison and his fellow-cranks pretend to be in
favor of a tariff for revenue only.

PEOPLE in Spain now understand why King
Alfonso died. The king wore a fatal ring, a
ring worn by his first wife and his sister. He
knew that it was dangerous to wear this un-
lucky ornament, but persisted in running the
risk. Very few Spaniards would have been so
reckless.

PERSONS AND THINGS.
MR. T. BEN is reported to have gained twenty
pounds in flesh since last fall.

GENERAL DANIEL A. SICKLES has become a
member of the Tammany society.

THE Astor library was used last year by 72-
84 readers, against 69,697 in 1884.

AS MANY as 600 standard English works have
been translated into Chinese.

THE prince of Wales is selling large tracts
of his Cornwall estate in small holdings.

EX-SENATOR McDonald, of Indiana, has
been retained as one of the counsel for the Bell
company in its suit with the government.

SENATOR Edmunds has just celebrated his
58th birthday. John Sherman will be 65 in May.
John A. Logan is at least a year older, but does not
appear to be much over 50.

THE pretty Turkish women in Constantinople
are becoming "Christianized" to the extent of
adopting thinner and more transparent "wash-
masks" or face coverings than their religion re-
quires.

THE pay of third and fourth-class post-
masters of the United States ranges all the way
from \$1,000 to forty-nine cents per year. The last
named is the exact amount paid a North Carolina
postmaster last year.

THE profession of torero is a paying one,
following closely on that of prima donna. Laga-
sijas, the great star torero of Madrid, receives \$20,-
000 for his summer engagements in the provinces,
and this winter \$50,000, or over. For this he killed
345 bulls.

SIR WILLIAM ARMSTRONG has signed a con-
tract with the Italian government by which he ob-
tains the concession of an extensive tract of land
on the coast of the bay of Naples at Pozzuoli, on
which a vast cannon foundry is to be erected and
extensive ship yards are also to be constructed.

A YEAR the electric light was introduced
into the great ballroom at Buckingham palace,
where the state balls and concerts are held, and it
has proved so great an improvement and is also
so successful that the queen has now decided to
have the grand entrance hall also lighted by
electricity.

A HOME proof Parisian journalist has dug out
the ages of leading actresses and singers, and gives
the dates of birth as follows: Adeline Patti, 1838;
Zulma Bouffé, 1844; Fischard, 1844; Christine Nil-
sén, 1847; Sophie Crodo, 1848; Marie Ross, 1849;
Julie, 1850; Sara Barnard, 1850; Paula Marie, 1851;
Jude, 1852; Heilbronn, 1852; Granier, 1852; Jane Had-
ing, 1854.

EVERYBODY who passes through the main
corridor of the capitol, says the Washington cor-
respondent of the Philadelphia Record, stops to
look at a large photograph on the cigar stand. It
is a picture of a saintly face, clear cut, smooth skin,
eyes delicate and refined, with silvery hair, which
gives it a Quaker air. There is no name on the
photograph, and so most people take it to be Isaac
Stanley's or Canon Farrar's. But it is Senator Ar-
thur F. Gorman's.

KINGSTON on the Hudson is a well known
town to the theatrical people, for it is very often
selected as the place where new plays are first
brought out. The actors call this "trying it on a
dog." Here it was that Anne made her debut in
an English speaking part, and plays like George
Hemans' "Summer Breeze," "The Love and the
Lovers," and "Partners in Crime," were first tried
in Kingston. Kingston isn't proud on this ac-
count, for the contrary, it is inclined to be grumble
at its peculiar distinction.

FRIENDLY estimates put Arthur's fortune
when he left the white house at \$1,000,000. He
owned his modest home on Lexington avenue,
some nice pictures, a few lots on the west side of
Manhattan, and a little property in Long Branch.
What few indications of property he may have had
personally, he never owned, and he never had a
time was estimated at more than the figure
mentioned. It is well known that his expenditures
while president exceeded upon his private life.
Come, and it is doubtful if his estate were closed
today, if he could leave his heirs a cent, \$75,000.
This is his credit, not to his discredit.

MRS. THURMAN always accompanies her dis-
tinguished husband when traveling. They are in
Washington now. The senator says a dispatch
"has but little left of the elasticity of step that he
possessed when he was in the senate. He stoops
somewhat more, too, and while his step seems a
little shorter than of old, the little nod of his head
at each step is more marked. His rather unkempt
hair and billiard board are no grayer than when
he looked last upon the senate chamber. He still
carries his red bandana handkerchief, and in its
use he is still capable of producing music which
makes up in energy all it may lack in harmony."

RENFRO'S APPOINTMENT.
About His Political Effect—Nothing to do
With the Government Election.

In regard to the rumor that the appoint-
ment of Captain J. W. Renfro was considered a
blow at the candidacy of Hon. A. O. Bacon for
governor, a CONSTITUTION reporter saw Captain
Renfro yesterday and asked him about it. He re-
plied:

"I cannot see how that can be. Major Bacon was
not opposed to my appointment. He was entirely
friendly to it, so far as I know. There is nothing
to show that he was opposed to it. I had been
known he was friendly to me, he told me so. Judge Simmons was also, and
so was Governor McDaniel, and I cannot
see how my appointment could at all be con-
sidered a blow at the candidacy of Major Bacon,
as in any way I am in opposition to him in favor of
any one. I am friendly alike with all the proba-
ble candidates for governor, and as far as I know
all are friendly to me. I have taken no sides in
the contest for Mr. Governor McDaniel, and I
cannot see how my case was tried, and while he
voted against me he wanted the case submitted to
the court, and since the matter has been tried he
has expressed himself satisfied with the result.
At the time he voted against me I did
probably feel that he had done me an injustice, and
so I thought of Major Bacon, who was speaker of
the house at the time. But since then I have been
more friendly, and so far as I know there has been
no one who questioned the decision of the court
that acquitted me of any wrong in the matter."

"Certainly it did. The cases were decided in my
favor by the supreme court of the state and the
state has paid the cost, and there is not a man in
the state that doubts that it is finally disposed of."

THE CONSTITUTION.

THROUGH THE CITY.

Paragaphs Caught on the Fly by The Constitution Reporters.

NEW LINE OF HACKS.—It is rumored that a company will soon be formed to start a line of first-class street hacks in this city.

AT HIS POST.—Dr. Murray, night manager of the Western Union Telegraph office, who has been quite sick, is able to be at his post of duty.

NOT TO WED.—Colonel Joe Farrell writes a friend from Gainesville, Ga., that he has no idea of marrying, and that he will remain single for some time yet.

HE GETS BETTER.—Conductor Francis, of the Richmond and Danville, who was so badly hurt by a runaway horse, is improving gradually.

ARRESTING AN ESCAPED CONVICT.—Bill Henderson, the negro man who escaped from the county chain gang last Tuesday, was arrested yesterday morning by Patrolman Mercer. Henderson escaped from the gang and made no effort to leave the city. He had only twenty-seven days to serve when he got away.

THE CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS.—The board of capital commissioners held a short meeting yesterday morning at the executive department, at which all of the members were present, with the exception of Commissioner Alexander. Mr. Edbrooke, the architect, was present, and during the time that the board was in session the meeting was of an informal character. Nothing of interest transpired.

FOR THEIR CHURCH.—The ladies of the German Lutheran church will have a hop at the Lutheran hall, on Monday night, in aid of the church. Those having the entertainment in charge promise all who attend pleasant evening. The committee on invitations is composed of: Miss F. J. Jentzen, Miss T. Stelzig, Miss H. W. Jentzen, Miss J. H. Jentzen, Miss L. E. Jentzen, Mrs. J. H. Jentzen, Mrs. F. W. Jentzen.

ROBBING A FEN BOAT.—Night before last a chicken thief and a dog thief were caught by Mr. Parkhurst's dog, and as he left the yard he ran into Captain Moon and Patrolman Hamilton. When the thief saw the officers he wheeled about and ran. The officers followed, but the thief made good his escape. This makes the second time this week that thieves have robbed Mr. Parkhurst's hen house.

IN CALLED SESSION.—The board of aldermen met in called session yesterday morning. The call was issued by Mayor Hillyer, who explained that he had convened the body so that some definite action might be taken relative to the grade of Houston street. In a few days the board will begin laying out the new street on Houston street, and the city engineer said that the work be done in accordance with a permanent grade. The change in the grade will not be any material departure from the present grade, and the board is authorized and directing the city engineer to give the proper grade to the street.

SET OVER LAND.—Mr. J. C. Jenkins has led in the clerk's office of the supreme court declaration for the recovery of certain land, in which Jeff Waits now resides. The petitioners are Andrew J. Waits, Alexander Waits, Drucilla Parish, Newton Waits, Nancy R. Dacy Waits, and Susan R. Morgan, who claim that Jeff Waits is in possession of a certain tract of land in the city of Atlanta, in the Old Grove district, containing two hundred and two and one half acres more or less, being the land formerly owned by the grandmother of the petitioners and by her will bequeathed to the children of Ashton Waits, and other lot of land upon which Jeff Waits now resides, and upon which he has resided for a number of years past, and to which land the petitioners claim title. Jeff Waits has received the profits since the first day of January, 1867, of the yearly value of three hundred dollars.

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—A novel plan to replenish the store room of this city by institution is now existing great interest in the city. All superintendents of Sunday-schools are interesting the scholars by relating to them the noble work the ladies are carrying on. Twenty-six little girls picked from the streets are being taught to read, sew, cook, and so educated that they will be able to support themselves. Street beggars will leave the streets and the girls will become ambitious to enter the industrial school. Now, in order that it shall prosper and succeed, each child in the Sunday-schools is asked to bring on Sunday, the 28th instant, to his school, and give to the superintendent thereof, one pound of something, be it coffee, sugar, soap, flour, rice or something else, and by this means an abundance of what is needed will be given without being felt. And it is to be hoped it will not be confined to the children, though it is to be established as a children's day for all time. Let every parent encourage his child and the success of a noble charity will be insured.

THE ARMSTRONG CASE.

His Counsel File an Answer With Bishop J. D. Davidson.

Yesterday afternoon Senator J. S. Davidson, of Augusta, who is associated with Dr. Hoke Smith as counsel for Rev. J. G. Armstrong, called at the residence of Bishop J. W. B. Davidson, and filed with him Dr. Armstrong's answer to the notice served upon him by the bishop relating to the finding of the ecclesiastical court.

The bishop received the papers and, according to his construction of the law, will have fifteen days in which to consider and act upon them. The answer, it is stated on good authority, contains an appeal for a new trial, upon a number of strong grounds. It also states that the communication contains briefs of the arguments made by the defense at the trial, and also a record of the finding of the court, together with certain newly discovered evidence that is considered of much value, and a strong appeal from the friends and admirers of Dr. Armstrong, who ask that in the event a new trial is refused that the sentence imposed will be tempered with as much leniency as possible. Bishop Beckwith and the attorneys in the case are very reticent and decline to divulge the secrets contained in the big envelope. Last night the bishop broke the seal of the envelope, and passed the greater portion of the evening examining its contents. Before acting in the premises he will have a conference with W. G. Charlton, the bishop's church advocate. Mr. Charlton will be called to Atlanta about the end of the coming week for his opinions upon the legal points in the case. Colonel Davidson left for Augusta last night.

SOUTH VIEW CEMETERY.

The Colored People Buying a New Cemetery.

Six hundred dollars have been paid down as a bonus on a tract of land of twenty-five acres for a new cemetery by the colored people of this city.

The land is situated four miles from the city on the McDonough road, and is beautifully suited for a cemetery. The colored people of the city have raised nearly enough money to pay for the land, the cost of the cemetery, and the cost of the new cemetery. They say they will make it the next ten years. Several bodies will be buried from the old cemetery and carried to the new. City Engineer Clayton was yesterday called upon and asked to make a bid for surveying the grounds and laying it out.

The Battle Postponed.

The battle for a house and lot, for the benefit of the convent of Mercy, who was to have taken place on the 22d of February, has been postponed to the 22d of March.

AT ONE O'CLOCK A. M.

THE PATROLMAN COMES IN AND TELLS WHAT HE KNOWS.

A Negro Knocks a Man Down and Hurts Him Seriously.—A man who was a small boy against a large one, a free ride—Jim McHenry's Racket—A Residence Robbed.

A white man named Williams was almost killed by an unknown negro on Marietta street last night. The darkey was walking along the street and met Williams, who struck him with his elbow as they passed. The darkey made some insulting remark, and Williams started toward him. When the two men were in a few feet of each other, the darkey struck the white man a terrible blow over the head with a heavy stick. The lick was a terrible one, and dropped the man. The darkey wheeled about and made his escape. Williams's head was badly cut by the lick.

HE STRUCK A CHILD.

W. H. Blanchard, a family grocer at 393 Marietta street, was fined ten dollars and cost by Judge Anderson in police court yesterday morning and required to give a \$200 bond for assault and battery. The complaint was made by a small son of Detective Bedford. Day before yesterday afternoon, when the Marietta street school turned out young Bedford and other boys started down the street. In the crowd was a small boy who had been working for Blanchard. When the boys were near Blanchard's store, young Bedford and Blanchard's boy got into a difficulty. Blanchard witnessed the fight, and, rushing up, slapped young Bedford over the head. Patrolman Nolan and Sheridan made the case against Blanchard.

WANTED TO USE HIS KNIFE.

Dr. W. T. Cole and his son, E. B. Cole, both of Newton, will appear in police court this morning to answer the charge of disorderly conduct. Yesterday afternoon the two men went to the Kinloch and setting on the elevator. They were taken to the dining room. When the elevator stopped at that floor they declined to get off and began abusing the elevator man. Dr. Cole, the special watchman, was summoned, but when he approached the Cole family, Cole drew a knife and threatened to chop him up. Dr. Cole wrenched the knife from Dr. Cole's hand, and aided by Patrolman Nolan escorted the father and son to the city prison, where they were required to give a \$100 bond each for their appearance in police court this morning.

ASSAULT ON MURDER.

Hilliard Bowles was arrested yesterday by Patrolman Abbott, because of disorderly conduct on Decatur street. After the patrolman reached police headquarters with his prisoner, and he had been locked up in order to secure his appearance in police court this morning, it was ascertained that a warrant charging him with assault with intent to murder was in a pigeon hole at headquarters. The warrant was drawn out, the dust was blown off, and the webbs removed, and Bowles will be held tomorrow. Several months ago Bowles assaulted a negro man on Marietta street and gave him a pounding with a stick which came near resulting in death. The warrant was then sworn out, but Bowles managed to keep clear of the officers until yesterday.

STEALING FROM A BUTCHER.

Hilliard Reid, charged with larceny from the house, was given a sleeping cot in the city prison last night by Detectives Bedford and Stearns. Reid has been working for Sparks & Prime for some time past. Recently these butchers have been missing fish, sausage and game, and a few days ago reported the case at police headquarters. Detectives Bedford and Stearns were instructed to investigate it. Last night they laid a trap and Reid walked into it. When the detectives came upon him he had a fish under each arm, next to his skin, and a bucket full of sausage. He will hardly get his fish home again.

LENA STAMPS AND JIM HENRY.

Lena Stamps, the woman whom Jim Henry Parks was whipping when he was arrested last night because he was given a ride in the Black Maria, yesterday, was Jim McHenry and Maggie Cummings. Lena lives in Pigtail alley and yesterday afternoon she and McHenry and Maggie Cummings engaged in an old time and a new time. Their loud, profane language awoke the neighborhood, and the patrol wagon was sent for. Policemen Hagwell and Wooten were soon on hand and helped the trio into the night. They will answer in police court this morning the charge of drunk, disorderly conduct and quarreling.

MURDERING A RESIDENCE.

Last night a burglar entered the servant's house at 258 Washington street and stole two or three coats, a hat and some underwear.

STEALING CHICKENS.

A thief broke open G. W. Logan's hen house, at 37 Giant street, last night, and stole twenty Leghorn chickens.

HE WANTED TO MARRY.

Henry B. Mitchell, a colored dude, slept in the city prison last night because he wanted to marry. Mitchell is quite a nasher, and by his winning ways and pleasant smiles has captivated a Columbus girl to whom he is engaged. Mitchell was to have been married today and wanted to leave for Columbus yesterday, but he did not have the money. Late yesterday afternoon he went to his father and asked for the money. The old man declined to give him the money, and a fight between the father and son was imminent when Patrolman Lynam and Morse stepped in.

REV. SAM JONES.

The Great Evangelist Passes Through Atlanta.

Rev. Sam Jones was in the city yesterday looking well. The great evangelist bids fair to have a bright red color in his face after awhile. He was asked about his movements and said:

"I will leave for Milledgeville tonight, and will make a prohibition speech there tomorrow. I will be at home tomorrow night."

"Will you preach in Atlanta soon?"

"I will preach in Atlanta, at the First Methodist church next Wednesday night. I will leave for Chicago next Friday evening. Mr. Small is now in Chicago, leading two services a day, one at Faneuil hall and the other at Moody's tabernacle. The union meetings proper will begin on the 28th in a large skating rink into which I understand seven thousand chairs have been placed."

"What sort of a reception do you expect?"

"We will meet a cordial reception I am sure. I received a communication yesterday from the south side pastors of Chicago. Five denominations were represented in the communication. The pastors said they would go heartily into the work and would expect great results."

"Tell me something of the Cincinnati meetings?"

"The Cincinnati meeting was one of the most remarkable that I ever witnessed. I have seen seven thousand men stand in an instant, to the proposition 'All of you who shall forsake your evil ways and seek a better life, stand up.' I think if we could have found seating room for 40,000 people within the range of my voice we could have had that number as easily as we had ten thousand. The press, the preachers and the Cincinnati people did all that was possible to help in the progress of the work, and I think that the work, and God Himself did great things for us."

"What about results?"

"There can be no estimate as to the results. The revival spirit has gotten into all the churches and services are in progress in nearly all the Protestant churches. For a radius of a hundred miles around Cincinnati the fire is spreading and the fires are catching. I hope in the future to know that not less than fifty thousand souls were brought to Christ, directly and indirectly, within the radius of that meeting."

"How is Mr. Small getting on?"

"He is growing rapidly. In Cincinnati he made thousands of friends, and preached some of the most effective sermons I ever listened to. I believe him to be a consecrated man."

Wanted—Party with \$2,000 to \$3,000 capital to take interest in manufacture and sale of new article that promises big returns. Address No. Competition, care this office.

FOR THE GOOD OF THE HOME.

Why the W. C. T. U. Withdraw from the Management.

The Constitution yesterday morning stated that the Women's Christian Temperance Union had decided to dissolve their connection with the new house for women and girls, on Marietta street.

Last evening the W. C. T. U. reporter called on Mrs. H. Witter, state superintendent of the W. C. T. U., at her home on Simpson street, and asked the cause of the withdrawal of the union from the home.

"Well, sir," said Mrs. Witter, "it was done for the good of the home, I hope."

"How can it benefit the home?"

"A number of people here have signified a willingness to give assistance to the home, but they don't want anything to do with the Women's Christian Temperance Union. I don't know," laughingly said the lady, "but I guess it is the temperance they object to. After fully considering the matter, we decided it best to withdraw, but the same time every member will work just as hard as heretofore for the good of the home."

"Simply the name withdrawn?"

"That is all, and while some of the members hated to give up, we thought it best. Every department of the home will be carried on just as heretofore. No hard feelings exist between the ladies. All are working hand in hand. There will be some kind of new society formed which will be run under some appropriate name."

"Is the home prosperous?"

"Yes, and we expect it to do a good work. Our object is to get it self sustaining, but it will take some time to do that. The ladies have had a severe struggle. In a short time we desire to open a restaurant at the home where gentlemen can get their meals, and we hope to realize from this a nice sum every month."

TAKES IT EASY.

Prater Burns the Marriage License Before the Young Lady.

Prater treats his failure to get married with the coolest indifference.

His wild experience Thursday night, the facts of which were given in yesterday's Constitution, caused a great deal of talk yesterday, and nearly every one who met Prater during the day had something to say to him about the matter.

Yesterday morning, Prater met the young lady at a friend's home, and she told him that it was her father's wish that she should marry him in the house and would not let her out.

"Here is the license," said Prater, as he took from his pocket the document.

"What are you going to do with them?" asked the lady.

"Burn them,"

"You wouldn't do that?"

"You are right I would, and here goes."

The little slip of paper which had cost a dollar and twenty-five cents was placed in the grate, and in a moment there was nothing but the ashes. Prater turned his head and repeated a few verses of "Alas! My Heart is Ashes."

"It is all over now," said the young lady.

"That's the size of it," replied Prater, and he walked out of the room—out into the street and to his place of business, on Decatur street.

WHOLESALE HEADQUARTERS

FOR PURE EASTERN

Seed Potatoes

We have bought and shipped 2,000 barrels SELECTED EASTERN EARLY ROSE, SELECTED EASTERN EARLY GODEFROID, SELECTED EASTERN EARLY PERLENS, SELECTED EASTERN EARLY QUEEN OF THE VALLEY.

The last named is a new variety somewhat like the early yellow Pinks.

We are prepared to sell in carload lots delivered at any depot in Georgia, Alabama or Florida.

Also Wholesale Fruits and Produce generally.

W. F. STOKES & CO.,
Wholesale Seed Potato Merchants,
Atlanta, Georgia.

P. S.—Don't be deceived into buying cheap western seed, as seed which are dear at any price for planting in this section, as they produce but leaves.

SENSIBLE SEASONABLE WORDS.

TRADE MUST REVIVE!

It follows that it should, with the extraordinarily low prices ruling with

D. N. FREEMAN & CO.

NO MORE HIGH PRICES IN JEWELRY, WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.

A WORD TO THE PUBLIC!

The "fancy prices" on nearly every article in our line have long ranged above a reasonable figure. Profits have not been in accord with other lines, and for this reason, appreciating the demand of the times, we, as dealers in what might be called the luxuries of life, have determined to drop them to a sensible basis, content to reap a legitimate interest on the money we have invested in our business.

For instance, we will say that you have been paying \$12 or \$15 for a watch charm or locket. We are selling the same article NOW at from \$5 to \$8. Note the difference in this one thing alone. Everything in our store is correspondingly reduced. During the late holiday season we astonished everybody with the low prices of our Parisian novelties. We intend to keep up this idea all the year round. Now if you want to be convinced that we are honest in our proposals, ask the price of any article we handle, then quietly go elsewhere and price the same goods. We are sure you will come back to us and buy. This is a fair proposition. We submit these facts for YOUR consideration.

Give us a call and be convinced.

D. N. FREEMAN & CO.
JEWELERS,
CORNER ALABAMA & WHITEHALL ST.
SIGN OF THE LARGE CLOCK.

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RELIABLE GOODS FAIR DEAL

58 Whitehall Street.

MY STORE

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IS COMPLETE IN A SUITS FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN. IN GREAT VARIETY.

I WILL NOT BE GEORGE MUSE,

ASK FOR AND USE DRUGS. "J. T." Big Chunk and AND DON'T YOU THE ONLY GENUINE

REISER & STERN, GUCKENHEIMER & SON, SAVANNAH, TOLLENS BROS., CHARLESTON, S. C., LORRICK & LAWRENCE, COLUMBIA, S. C.

BLANK BOOKS,

Complete Sets. All Sizes, CHEAP.

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Full stock to select from.

Picture Frames,

Any Size Made to Order. No Fancy Prices.

WALL PAPER!

Sold and put up. E. H. THORNTON,

Stationer, Wall Paper and Picture Frame Dealer,

on MUSEN ST. 28 Whitehall St.

JOHN NEAL ESTATE.

THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE JOHN NEAL'S estate have established an office at 28 Whitehall street, where they will receive all who wish to call early and arrange the same. They will not propose to enforce immediate payment in full where the debts are simply secured and interest promptly paid. They will continue to make loans and buy approved paper for the estate. The patronage of Mr. Neal's old customers is particularly desired.

J. B. NEAL, JOHN KEELY, E. H. THORNTON, Qualified Executors.

Rooms and Offices to Rent.

In the new Constitution

building. Steam and

Electric Light furnished.

Apply to W. A. Hemphill,

Business Manager.

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LING AND BOTTOM PRICES.

Atlanta, Georgia.

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LL DEPARTMENTS. BOYS AND CHILDREN. VARIETY.

38 Whitehall Street.

MMOND'S HORSE SHOE d Natural Leaf Tobacco, FORGET IT!

NATURAL LEAF. TANNER, CRIBER & HEATH, ATLANTA, M. J. O'BRIEN & CO., CHATTANOOGA, TENN. FERRY & CO., BIRMINGHAM, ALA., P. & G. T. DODD, ATLANTA.

Three Millions of Dollars,

Loaned since 1865 in the west and south, without the loss of one dollar to lenders.

Atlanta is ahead of all cities of her size in prohibiting the sale of liquor by popular vote; so is she equal to any city in the security she offers, and in the prompt payment of interest by her people on money borrowed.

My facilities for making superior investments on city or farm property are unsurpassed.

No loan made for more than one-third the value of security taken. Eight per cent interest net to lenders. Correspondence with parties controlling money for investment solicited. Send for pamphlet containing full information relative to Georgia farm loans, my manner of doing business and testimonials, or call and see me at room 12 Gate City bank.

L. B. NELSON.

Nace, Windburn & Co.,

Successors to

NACE BROS.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN DOORS, Sash and Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets, Scroll and Turned work.

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Laths and shingles, Paints and Colorings, and all other building materials.

Interior finish stair work. News, Ralls, Balusters and door and window frames a specialty.

Office, mill and lumber yards No. 285 Decatur street, Atlanta, Ga. Telephone 45.

HAVE YOU MONEY TO INVEST?

If so, do not be satisfied with low rates of interest when you can have

EIGHT PER CENT NET.

WITH YOUR MONEY SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE UPON SOME OF THE CHOICEST REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF ATLANTA, OR IF PREFERRED, THE BEST FARM LANDS IN THE STATE OF GEORGIA, WORTH IN EVERY INSTANCE THREE TIMES THE AMOUNT LOANED. I have been exclusively engaged in the special business of negotiating this class of loans for twenty years, and have secured for my clients a large amount of money, and have been successful in every instance.

Complete abstracts of title by competent attorneys and all interest and principal collected without a cent of expense to lenders. I use coupon notes, making them as convenient as government bonds. Investors are invited to call and have a talk, whether they desire to invest or not. Testimonials from people who have loaned through me for years are on file in my office.

C. P. N. BARKER, 213 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

New Building and Loan Association.

PARTIES WISHING STOCK IN THE SECOND issue of Atlanta Building and Loan Association are requested to call before the third Tuesday in February, and subscribe for the number of shares desired.

JOEL HUNT, 70

NULTON SHERIFFS SALE—WILL BE SOLD

Before the county court, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March next, 1886, within the legal hours of sale the following property to-wit:

A certain house and lot, as the property of the defendant, Coleman Cochran, described as follows: Situated on Wells street, on south side said street, the city of Atlanta, fronting sixty feet on Wells street and running back one hundred and fifty feet to Jackson's property, adjoining Mitchell's property on the west and border on the east; levied on as the property of Coleman Cochran, to satisfy a judgment of \$10,000, rendered by the county court of Fulton county, Ga., in favor of Mrs. E. J. Mitchell, versus Coleman Cochran.

Also, at the same time and place the following tract or parcel of land in the 17th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Ga., part of tract No. 1, commencing at the southwest corner of Mrs. Cheshire's land at a point where the Johnson road enters it, thence west 286 feet, thence north 25 to the original land lot line of lot No. 1, east and west, thence west 60 feet to the northwest corner of said lot of land, thence south along the original land line of said lot of land, thence south along the original land line of said lot 392 feet, thence north 100 feet to the Johnson road, thence north along said road to the beginning point and containing six 1/10 acres, more or less; levied on as the property of the defendant, S. J. and N. H. Cheshire, under a deed of conveyance, filed and recorded in the clerk's office of the superior court of said county by John O. Medlock. Made in pursuance of a bond for titles to the said defendants, and for the purchase money of said land, to satisfy a debt issued from Fulton superior court, in favor of John O. Medlock vs. S. J. Cheshire and N. H. Cheshire.

All that tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the 14th district, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, being part of lot No. 10; said part was sold by R. F. Walker, executor of the estate of Henry N. Smith, to the west margin of to R. Ripley and F. M. Edleman, and bounded as follows: Commencing at the west margin of the Peachtree road at Ripley and Edleman's corner, and running west 70 feet, thence south 34 feet, thence east 54 feet, thence north 34 feet, thence east 54 feet, thence south 34 feet, thence east 54 feet, making in all 6 1/10 acres; said land was sold by T. B. Ripley and F. M. Edleman, as the property of said Jasper N. Smith, he owning the land, to the west margin of the Peachtree road, and running west 70 feet, thence south 34 feet, thence east 54 feet, and only so much will be sold as is necessary to satisfy a debt, issued on a judgment in Fulton superior court in favor of W. T. Williams vs. Walker & Bro., H. H. Walker and J. N. Smith.

L. P. THOMAS, Sheriff.

R. F. Gravelly's tobacco, the only genuine cheap tobacco on the market. Sold exclusively by Henry F. Stokes & Co.

Elder D. Bartley, of Crawfordville, Ind., will preach at the Primitive Baptist church, corner of Boulevard and Irwin streets, at 2 p. m. Saturday (today), and at 11 a. m. Sunday. All are invited.

Stamps for sale at Constitution business office.

Jas. A. Anderson & Co.,

Atlanta, Georgia.

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